

London and River Plate Bank

(LIMITED)

London, Buenos Ayres

Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorized Capital..... \$2,000,000 Ster.

Reserve Fund..... 1,000,000 "

Interest..... 140,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—

CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND

RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial

Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having

approved Bills discounted—of Depositing

any sum of money, and of having

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The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 5,366

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880

19TH YEAR

Banco de Italia

RIO DE LA PLATA.

98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital efectivo..... \$1,500,000

Fondo de reserva..... \$3,750,000

Reserva para el pago de intereses..... 1,000,000

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CHARGEURS REUNIS

French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers

between RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO, 3,500 Tons, Captain VASSE,

PORTENA, 3,500 Tons, Captain ROBERT,

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P.S.N.C.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the

River Plate to Europe

and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid

s.s. ARAUCANIA

3088 Tons,

Captain

To sail on

18th April

Admission of Cargo and Passengers.

Attention is called to the splendid opportunity

offered to Passengers embarking in this

port by a steamer of this renowned Company.

Table Wine is supplied gratis to 1st, 2nd

and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the

best French style. All the necessary arrangements

TEATRO COLON

Sábado 10 de Abril de 1880
a las 8 1/2 en punto
Función Extraordinaria a beneficio del Conde

Ernesto Patricio
Magnífica y variada función de la Compañía de Maravillas.

Gran Novedad
Atrevido experimento que el ingenio humano nunca figura.

EL CANONAZO
El prodigio de Genova imitables experimentos por la Sra.
Condesa Rita GALT-PATRICIO.

La Florida
JARDIN CONCIERTO

Domingo 11 y Lunes 12 de Abril
A las 8 1/2 de la noche

GRAN CONCIERTO PATRIOTICO
Para la defensa de B. Aires
Con la dirección del caballero
D. NICOLAS B. BASSI

Con el concurso del Profesor Señor
BERNARDINI

PROGRAMA:
Primera Parte

1. Tamboritos, Polka. Walden
2. Ninfas de la gran savana. Fochelli
3. Secura Vals. Strauss
4. Diseno de la Cometa. Strauss
5. 16 de Febrero, gran galope de concierto dedicado al pueblo de Buenos Aires y ejecutado al piano por su autor el Sr. Bernardini
6. Un Viaje para Europa, gran fantasia descriptiva. La Partita, el huerano Perennando en varias Capitanes en cada una de las que se oyen en sus melodias aires nacionales, Himno Ingles, Aleman, La Tarantula etc.

Segunda Parte

7. Potpourri del baile la comedia de Seg. Mont. Gioia
8. Zampa. Polka. Walden
9. La Secura Vals. Walden
10. La Feria de Lippa, gran fantasia descriptiva, la melodia el canto del gallo, el grito de los peñales, principio de la feria, canciones y estrofas populares, himnos, el huerano, tempestad, la calma, trayecto a la estacion, partida del ferrocarril, la llegada. Weber
11. Woman last and last galop. Strauss

Entrada general..... \$25
Niños menos de 10 años..... 10

Deutsche Sing-Academie
Freitag, 9. April, Abends 8 Uhr

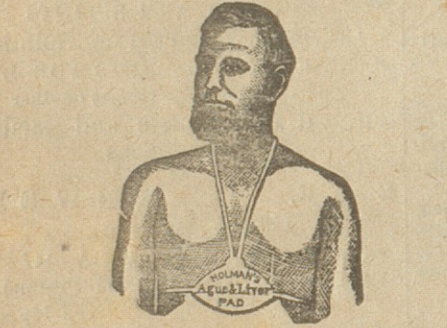
IM COLISEUM
Probe und Generalversammlung der aktiven Mitglieder

Berichtsvorlage und Vorstandwahl.
DER VORSTAND
e 88 ad

BAZAR INGLÉS

C. R. Simons & Co.
189—FLORIDA—189

China Earthenware and Glass
also
A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.
e 285 2p



HOLMAN'S
Liver and Stomach Pad
Cures without Medicine.

An efficacious remedy for all diseases having their origin in a torpid liver and diseased stomach, has been discovered in the Holman Liver Pad. The inventor of this boon to suffering humanity was himself a victim of chronic liver disease, and having tried medicines in vain, conceived the idea of an external remedy. The pad applied immediately over the liver and the centre of the nervous system, absorbs all poisons and diffuses a vegetable tonic throughout the entire system through the pores and by means of the circulation. The torpidity of the liver is removed, the tone of the stomach restored, and the organs resume their wonted functions. Finding that the principle worked successfully in his own case, the discovery was made public, and thousands have since testified to the most beneficial results. The name of a large number of well known citizens in all parts of the country, who owe their restoration to health to the Liver Pad, attest the genuineness of this great invention. It requires no internal medicines; it is simple, painless, and rapid in its operations, applicable to children as well as adults of both sexes, and in case there should be no disease in the system, remains passive, doing no harm. Persons who are incredulous as to the value of this Pad, will do well to send for a pamphlet to the Agency.

105—Calle Florida—105
J A BENNET
e 285 10 3p w

Central Land Office

On Sale—
One league of Camp in Chascomus.
Another in Pergamino.
Five leagues in Lincoln.
Good land in Santa Fe.
Rome leagues in Corrientes.
A few lots of good and cheap National Lands.
Chascomus in several places.

Required—
Two leagues in Azul.
Ten leagues in Santa Fe, on the Southern side of the Central R.R. way.
One hundred leagues in Moreno, Rodriguez or Lujan.

76—PIEDAD—76
ROM AND QUINTANA
e 72 25

NOTICE

As the Irish have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good servants, will please apply to Miss Kilson, Calle Lavalle 525, between Suipacha and San Martin.
e 118 25

TO LET

Houses, Apartments, Shops, Stores, Depots and Land.
Apply to—

M. BENSUSAN
HOUSE AGENT
231—CALLE MAIPU—231
e 279 430

TO LET a splendid furnished Department with board, Women a Woman Cook with good recommendations. Apply at Calle Rivadavia 74.
e 115 411

ENGLISH GOVERNESS. A young lady who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a private family, or would give lessons. English, French, Spanish, Music etc. Please direct Professors, at this office.
e 88 45

WANTED a situation by a good German Cook, in an English family. Apply Calle Suipacha 476.
e 96 410



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's magnificent steamer
ELBE,
8063 Tons, 600 Horse-power,
Commander A. DYKE,
Will sail on the

7th of May.

FOR
ANTWERP DIRECT.

Calling at
MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT
LISBON, VIGO, SOUTH-
AMPTON.

This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES
Mails, Speed, Cargo and Passengers to all the above ports and

THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherbourg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.

These steamer are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and baggage, luggage to all classes.

REDUCED TICKETS
Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 per cent on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent
HENRY A. GREEN,
Or to
HENRY L. GREEN, Broker,
175—Reconquista—175

Associated Press
Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY
London, 7th (Evening)

Although the electoral struggle is not yet over, the results up to the present attained are enough to secure the Liberals a complete triumph—more so than was expected at the commencement of the elections.

The 469 members elected up to this day are as follows—

Whigs..... 272
Tories..... 163
Home Rulers.. 34

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM.

The letter which we publish at foot, from the Welsh Colony in Chubut, is but another appeal against the grasping injustice of the tax-gatherer in this country, whose mission seems to be to oppress trade, damage the credit of the Government, and frighten honest industry from the land. Severe as is the power of the tax-man in this country, and compelled as we all are to take our share of it, his real power and his despotism are only felt in the country towns or distant parts, where his fiat knows no appeal and his rule is as despotic as the Czar of all the Russias.

In the present state of affairs in this country it is difficult to see the probability of relief or remedy, and things will have to grow much worse before an equalising power presents itself to rescue honest industry from the grossness of taxation that ever a free people writhed under; but that relief will come, is as certain as that the interests which are now oppressed will yet assert their superiority, without the aid of a Nihilism to blow every tax-gatherer into the river.

We need not go down to Chubut to discover cases of such great injustice as that broached in the letter at foot. We have the same fine and despotic embargoes almost in every one of our country towns whenever a question arises between industry and its oppressor; and if the shop-keeper or dealer, who is first excessively taxed and then excessively fined, and then has his goods seized, escapes the avowal of the policeman or the stocks of the Alcalde, we suppose we may congratulate him upon his living in so free a country, which boasts of a taxation system so comprehensive that the wonder is our Legislators have not, as yet, thought fit to tax the very air we breathe.

To a poor Welsh immigrant who, down on the lonely beach of Chubut, starts a little store, where-with to maintain his family; to run away with the man's goods under the pretence of embargo; to measure out, inch by inch, the building sites on the river's bank in so outlandish a spot; and to compel the poor Robinson Crusoe trader to pay a patente for a shop which he has shut up and a business which no longer exists, is a despotism worse than anything that we have ever heard of read of in Russia. It is but another proof of the hollow mockery of institutions in a country that has to be taxed up to the very eyes to feed its hungry army of employees! In such a spot as Chubut, where life has so few conveniences and so many such great difficulties, no taxes should be imposed upon the struggling pioneers of industry, and no public employments created to sponge from the poor immigrant the means of life for a pack of hungry employees!

We publish our correspondent's letter more 'pro forma' than any

Baltar y Quesada

Grandiosa Propiedad
EN BELGRANO

Renta 3,500 pesos por mesuales
Frente a la Plaza Principal
Casa alta y baja

Edificio a la moderna
Con espaciosa Galería
26 varas de frente a la Plaza, 31 1/2 de lado de la calle y 25 de la de la Plaza

Base de venta 18-300,000 mps.
El Domingo 15 de Abril a las 9 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al contado, siempre que se pague la base, la espaciosa casa arriba indicada, cuyo pavimento es de mármol.

El terreno mide 26 varas de frente a la plaza, 30 varas a la calle de Rivadavia y 25 a la de Santa Fe.

El edificio se compone de 1° un hermoso salón de 20 varas de frente y 30 de fondo, con espaciosa plaza, grandes alacenas, madera dura en toda la casa, almas tiene una lindísima galería de 5 varas de ancho, frente a la plaza, cuya roca está edificada en parte del terreno espacioso.

2° Se trata de efectuar 'Ad Corpus' es decir lo que resulte entre un dueño y el comprador.

3° El terreno del terreno y en localidad le recomendamos para sacar siempre buena renta. Titulos perfectos.

Para verlos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51 e 112 15

J. B. GAHAN
CORREDOR

Tengo en venta los siguientes y sin cobrar comisión alguna:

- 1—Puestos de Nandabuy
- 2—Alambres patentados de Ryland y de otras marcas
- 3—Bomberos de todos precios
- 4—Españoles para cubrir la tierra
- 5—Campos de Retención, en Leco en Tres Arroyos sobre el Sauce Cor to
- 6—Hacienda linar y vacuna.
- 7—CALLE RECONQUISTA 75

The Standard.

Nil faul moucan nil veri non oude an dixer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

Associated Press
Telegram

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London, 7th (Evening)

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We publish our correspondent's letter more 'pro forma' than any

thing else, since we see not the slightest chance of redress, or even hope, for the recovery of the double tax and fine which he has been obliged to pay. It may well be said that out of a certain place there is no redemption, and money, once paid into such a quarter, need never be again looked for. The letter, however, will serve as a protest. The blowing-up of the Winter palace of the Czar was also a protest; they both spring from the same cause, and, time may yet prove, lead to similar results.

Chubut, March 11, 1880.

To the Editor of the Standard,

Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the following injustice to the hard-working, patient and industrious Colony of Chubut:—

The Government collector of rents has charged me 120 hard dollars for a little store which I have in the village, and which is built on what is called 'ribera,' under the pretence that it was a 'deposito.' I have sent in a petition to Government against this tax.

The facts are these: I was informed by the above officer on the 9th inst., that I could get the patents for the store as place of 'negocio,' and as deposito on the 'ribera,' both patents, on the next day, the 10th, and this according to the public notice that was given.

Seeing that we had another deposit on the other side of the river, clear of the 'ribera,' I thought it would be foolishness to pay 1,500 mps for patents on the other little store; therefore, on the morning of the 10th inst., before I appeared to get my patents for the 'negocio,' I cleared the little store of the few feathers I had there, and put them in a private house in the village (the weather being too wet to transfer them to another store as intended) and then went and got my patents for the 'negocio,' which was 10 hard dollars, and at the same time informed the collector that I did not ask the patents for the same as 'deposito' on the 'ribera,' as there were no 'frutos del país' in it, and that we did not intend to keep any in it thereafter.

The next day when moving the feathers from where I removed them to, and on their way to a duly licensed deposito, they were embargoed by the same official, until I would pay the \$1,500 patente and another \$1,500 multa, otherwise he would keep the feathers for ten days, and then, if not paid, sell them by public auction; and if the result would not fetch the 120 hard dollars and expenses, that we should be prohibited to export any thing from here until we paid the balance. There being 8 or 9,000 dollars currency of feathers and knowing that if they should have them once in their hands I would never see a cent of it, I therefore thought it best to pay the \$120 multa under protest, and have made a claim for repayment to the Government.

There are two points in my case on which I hold I am not liable for this tax—1st, that the house is not a proper deposito, being only an almacen, and 2nd, that the place where this store is built is not ribera proper, because the highest place the river is navigable to, is from two to three miles below this store. This latter can be certified by Captains Alexander and Cobby and others who are well acquainted with the locality.

The following telegram dated London 15, 12.35 p.m., was received this afternoon:—"Lord Darby has written a letter to Lord Sefton declaring his definite adherence to the Liberal Party. The Daily Chronicle states that Charikar has been captured and sacked; a new Afghan campaign is inevitable."

It is officially announced in the London Gazette of the 9th that her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 29th next.

Five hundred Turkish troops are stated to have been despatched with a view to effecting the release of Colonel Synges.

Mr Gladstone, the former leader of the Liberal party, has issued a manifesto in view of the approaching elections. In this document he harshly attacks the policy of the Government, more especially regarding home affairs.

He says that the Beaconsfield Ministry have altogether abandoned the reforms urgently required by the country, which is suffering from the consequences of a conservative rule. Turning to foreign affairs, he denies England's supremacy in European Councils, and adds that even in Turkey the influence of England has suffered a diminution.

It is asserted that General Louis Molikoff, the President of the Executive Commission at St. Petersburg has announced the intention of adopting a broader policy and of releasing the numerous individuals who are at the present moment in confinement on suspicion of complicity with the revolutionists.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Sig. Visconti Venosta began his interpellation upon the foreign policy of the Italian Government. He severely censured the agitation created by the 'Italia Irredenta' party. To ensure security from their neighbors he said that it was necessary for Governments to use energetic measures to avoid a want of internal security. While believing the Cabinet to be actuated by peaceful intentions, he would wish to see it adopt a more determined attitude for the repression of the revolutionary intrigues.

The Daily News publishes a telegram from Vienna, dated yesterday, as follows:—"According to intelligence from Trieste, two young men have been arrested in that town in the act of affixing a revolutionary manifesto."

The insurrection in Roumelia assumes alarming proportions. A band of insurgents, numbering over 3,000, has intrenched itself and is determined to resist to the utmost. A column of troops under the Com-

A telegram from St. Petersburg of the 10th inst. says:—"It is very difficult to obtain definite information on Russia and Central Asia, but, from all that I can learn, it seems absolutely certain that Russian efforts in Central Asia will, during the approaching season, be concentrated on the Oxus. Whatever may be the cause—and I believe that the action of the English Government with regard to Persia has had much to do with it—the idea of an expedition to Meru is, at all events for the present moment, abandoned. Something will probably be done to strengthen the Russian position on the eastern shores of the Caspian and probably also to secure the communications with Tashkent and even with Kizil Arvat, but the great expedition which Gen. Skobelev was to have commanded will never assemble."

The Globe says that Lord Hartington had a fall from his horse while hunting on the 8th with Sir N. de Rothschild's stag-hounds. Lord Melgund was thrown at a brook; Lord Hartington fell at a fence, but was not injured. Lord Lechester was also down near the same spot. (The Duke of St. Albans, in the Vale of Aylesbury, and, as showing the nature of country, there were no fewer than ten falls in clearing 23 fencs.

The Queen on the 8th inst. decorated Gunner John Cantwell, of the Royal Artillery, in the corridor at Windsor Castle, with the distinction of gallantry displayed by him at the defence of the Hospital at Rorke's Drift. Lieut. General Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., and Captain Edwards, R.E., were in attendance.

Intelligence from Philadelphia of the 10th inst. states that Mr Parnell, having cancelled all his engagements, is coming from Montreal to New York, whence, on the 18th, he will sail for Liverpool in the White Star steamer Baltic. Mr Biggar, with others in Ireland, sent telegrams to Mr Parnell, urging him to return immediately in order to superintend the Irish campaign. The Secretary of the Navy has placed the ship Constellation at Brooklyn Navy yard, ready to carry food to Ireland. This ship has capacity for 2,300 barrels, and cargo to fill it is solicited. An anonymous donor offers in the New York Herald to furnish a quarter of the cargo, and that paper offers to furnish another quarter. Flour, oatmeal, and potatoes are in particular solicited. The New York Herald fund now amounts to \$233,632, including \$1,440 from the New York Hebrew Association. The Brooklyn Irish Society, foregoing a St. Patrick's Day parade, contributes \$2,000, the cost of that celebration. The Philadelphia Fund now reaches \$27,000. The American contributions up to the present aggregate \$907,300.

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mandant of Harnali has received orders to attack them immediately. It is feared that the insurrection may give rise to grave complications.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

(From the Times.)

The Times of the 11th ult., in an article on the Opposition and the General Election, observes:—

The leader of the Opposition has issued an address to the electors of North-East Lancashire which will be received throughout the country as a party manifesto. Yesterday, indeed, a meeting at which the leading members of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry were present, was held at Devonshire House for the purpose, it is understood, of taking into consideration this document of momentous import to the future of Liberalism.

At the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer has addressed his constituents in North Devon, and, although the Prime Minister's letter to the Duke of Marlborough had already struck the keynote of the Conservative appeal, Sir Stafford Northcote is able to treat of questions of finance and of Parliamentary business with an authority no one else can claim. The greater share of interest, nevertheless, is attached to Lord Hartington's declaration. "We are glad to perceive in this manifesto a moderation of tone in marked contrast with the stormy rhetoric that prevailed down to the meeting of Parliament among the active members of the Liberal party."

There is nothing, at any rate, in Lord Hartington's address which will compel moderate men to regard him as impossible in politics. He does not imitate the prophetic frenzy of Mr. Bright, nor does he tell the electors of North-East Lancashire, as Mr. Gladstone told the electors of Midlothian, that in her foreign relations England ought to seek praise, as Ptolemy bade the Athenian woman seek it, by being never heard of. There are no elaborate jests after Sir William Harcourt's fashion, no stinging sneers like Mr. Lowe's. Ministers and their adherents may contend, indeed, that Lord Hartington's criticism is on many points partial, grudging, and unjust to his opponents; but this is no more than is to be expected when battle is being joined. Lord Beaconsfield's letter did not set the Opposition an example of studied and scrupulous fairness, and Lord Hartington will not do so.

On behalf of his party, some of the exaggerated phrases applied to the Liberals and their policy by the Prime Minister. Remembering, however, that the rash language of some of his own followers must be held responsible for the prevalence of impressions which Lord Beaconsfield has seized, accentuated, and fixed upon the whole of the Opposition, the Liberal leader ventures only on a mild retort. The Prime Minister's description of the Home Rule agitation as involving dangers "worse than pestilence and famine" is condemned by the leader of the Opposition as "unnecessary and unwise."

But Lord Hartington himself condemns Home Rule in language as effective as is moderate. The project, he says, is "impracticable;" any concession, or appearance of concession, in this direction would be mischievous in its effects on the prosperity of Ireland as well as on that of England and Scotland; it will be henceforth constantly opposed, as it has been hitherto, by Lord Hartington. It ought, however, to be met, he adds, not by passionate exaggerations, but by firm and consistent resistance combined with the proof that the Imperial Parliament is able and willing to grant every reasonable and just demand of the Irish people for equal laws and institutions. This is a policy which the country will heartily approve, whether it be carried out by Liberals or Conservatives. It is only to be hoped that the effect of Lord Hartington's statement of it will not be marred by addresses and speeches in another key.

The same observation may be applied to Lord Hartington's declarations with respect to foreign policy. It is not surprising that the leader of the Opposition should take an unfavourable view of the results which the Conservative Ministry have achieved in this field. His assertion that the policy of England in Eastern Europe has utterly failed is, perhaps, the necessary consequence of the attacks upon that policy by the Parliamentary Liberals during the past three or four years. We need only point out that on the Continent of Europe this opinion does not prevail. Germany and Austria have heartily approved and supported the British policy in the East; and in Russia there is a bitter feeling of disappointment at the success of that policy. We are not, however, so much concerned with what Lord Hartington thinks or says about the past as with his relation of the promises and principles of the Liberal party in the future. On this point we find him speaking a language with which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have not made us familiar of late years.

"The just influence of England in the councils of Europe," he says, "is an object which the Liberal party has pursued with at least as much sincerity and certainly with more success than has attended the policy

of the present Administration." The historical accuracy of this statement might be disputed; it is not in agreement with the prevalent opinion either in this country or on the Continent. But the important point is that the necessity of pursuing this object is explicitly recognized by the leader of the Opposition. The difference between the policy of the Government and that of the Liberal party is thus reduced to a question of method. It is now admitted that the Ministry was right in its aims, but it is affirmed that its measures were ineffectual, and that the objects of its efforts have not been completely attained. This is singularly unlike, in form and substance, to the accusations which were directed against the Government during former discussions. Then it was asserted that the Ministerial policy was perverse, base, and wicked from beginning to end. 'Imperialism' was a word invented to stamp Lord Beaconsfield's supposed designs with popular repudiation. But the weapon would the hand that wielded it, and a suspicion was engendered, which seriously injured the Liberal cause, that Liberalism was in some sort an antithesis to Imperialism. It will cost Lord Hartington and his associates not a little pains to eradicate this popular belief. We see, at last, that the official chiefs of the Opposition recognize the necessity of freeing themselves from a burden of obloquy which, as they contend, they do not deserve to bear. Lord Hartington pledges himself, in the name of the party he leads, "to uphold the

been discovered. Count Louis Moltke, the Vice Emperor, has adopted a conciliatory policy; he has advised the Emperor to grant a Constitution and has released many political prisoners. The French Government has released Hartmann, and he has gone to London. Paper money in Constantinople has gone almost to zero, and terrible bread riots have occurred.

At the meeting of the Irish Relief Committee held yesterday, it was resolved to close the list on 30th April, and after that date to receive no further subscriptions. The Committee voted 2000 mps to Mr. Michael Barry for his services as assistant secretary during the 3 months that the lists were open and attending to correspondence.

A party of English gentlemen returned yesterday from a visit to the Separtillar estancia; they were charmed with that splendid establishment: camp and cattle all in prime order.

If any of our subscribers know of anyone who has been in this country worth \$3,000,000, we shall feel obliged by their letting us know where it is, and the owner's name. We have particular reasons for asking.

The rain yesterday was warmly welcomed by all. It was heavy in the camp.

The English Literary Society held their General Half yearly meeting on the 31st ult. the election of new President and Committee resulting as follows:

President—W. L. Jordan, F.R.G.S. Vice-President—J. T. Ramsay. Hon. Sec.—J. W. Williams. Hon. Treas.—A. P. Sedgwick. Hon. Librarian—M. Munro. Committee—E. Poole, F.R. Handcock, W. Macken, Professor Ryan, O. Campbell, A. Crossie, and C. M. Tate, with Messrs. Hutchinson, Grant and Congreve as substitutes.

The French brought 1043 emigrants for this port, but 441 of them have to go to Rio, leaving 602 for Mr. Dillon, the laborious Chief of the Immigration Department.

Don Eduardo Pirala, the new Spanish Secretary of Legation, has arrived from Europe.

We hear that there is a move being made in Montevideo to induce the Government not to demolish the old Fort, on the ground of its being a historical edifice. It is rare to see such veneration for the past in a republic, perhaps because very few republics have any past worth speaking of.

The Rev. James Smith will preach at Quilmes on Sunday next, at 4.15 p.m. in Mrs. Sanders' schoolroom. There will be morning and evening services in the Scotch Church in town at the usual hours.

The French steamer *Oreogee* sailed yesterday. The several distinguished French wool-buyers and barranqueros who sailed in her had a miserable day for going off, but they all looked electrically gay, having made during this prosperous season far larger fortunes than Count Tolstoy's little 'plie.' They all had their pockets full of French money for the season's shopping.

In fashionable circles the Riffores amateur dramatic performance is the grand topic. We hear it was superb. At first it was feared that there would be no ladies, or even mock ladies, on the stage, as the Riffores, to a man, refused to put on petticoats, even for the patriotic purposes of the play. But at the last moment the eminent actress Madame Rita Carabajal and her daughter volunteered for the ladies' parts. The success was swaying. Never was such a brilliant audience seen in the Opera House. The Governor, Generals Mitre and Galvez, and the families of Oñaz, Campos, Laspina, Montes de Oca, Arias, Rossi, Gutierrez, Huergo, Belanestegui etc. filled the boxes, while the 'cuzales' were one gorgeous semi-circle of Portia beauty. It is impossible for us to give a recitation of the varied performance—singing, speeches, poetry, acting, sonnets etc. In the play 'De gustos nada hay escrito' there were some very severe hits at the opposite political party, and the raucous performance was so long that the distinguished audience did not start for 'duo domini' and bell till half past 1 o'clock in the morning.

The Pacific steamer *Araucaria* is expected at Montevideo from Europe to-morrow.

The Indians are not all dead yet. The latest invasion by the savages is at Manzanas in Patagonia, but it does not appear to be very formidable.

A curious and fatal accident occurred a few days ago to a horse dealer at Mercedes. He was driving a lot of horses, and, in winding his long whip over his head the lash twisted round his body, the knot on the hard leather jerker striking him a sharp blow over the heart. At first the pain was slight, but it gradually increased, with great swelling, and, in spite of the best medical assistance in the town, the man expired in a few hours in the greatest agony.

Yesterday was the birthday anniversary of one of the most estimable Monarchs in Europe, Christian IX, King of Denmark; and we heartily join His Majesty's numerous subjects in this country in wishing 'many happy returns of the day.' Christian IX. has high claims on the

regard of Englishmen as well as of his own countrymen, as he is the father of our Princess of Wales, 'the Rose of Denmark,' the wife of our future King, and who has endeared herself to all English hearts alike by her virtues and her surpassing grace and beauty. Strange to say, even with the aid of the best telescope in the *Standard* Observatory, we could not discern the well-known colors of old Dannebrog flying over the Consulate of Denmark yesterday. Where is or was the popular Danish Consul, Mr. Christophersen?

The United States Congress has just voted the tidy little sum of 100,000 patacons to Colonel Bob Scott for his history of the Civil War, which took him four years to write.

Dr. Zorrilla, Minister of the Interior, will leave on Wednesday next for Tucuman, to inaugurate the railway extension to Salta. We shall send a reporter to let us know all about an event of such vast importance to the upper provinces.

The much required repairs at the Cathedral have at last been commenced. All the outside of the church will be cleaned, repainted and painted, and some alterations will be made in the bas-reliefs on the facade.

The Municipality have received an offer from a private party to level all the Terraces in the city and make them decently passable. It is to be hoped a competent party will be employed for the job; levels have been made before now in this part of the world, on the supposition that water would just as soon run up a hill as down it, and public inconveniences, to say the least, generally result from these peculiar experiments.

There will be a gorgeous military spectacle at the Cathedral to-day—the blessing by the Archbishop, of the new colors of the 11th Regt. of the Line. General Sarmiento will act as 'padrino.'

There was less uneasiness in the public mind yesterday when it became known that, at the interview on Wednesday between President Avellaneda and Governor Tejedor, the latter promised to abandon his intention of calling out the National Guard next week.

It is expected that Congress will open punctually on the 1st May this year. Next week the first batch of Provincial Deputies (from Cordoba) is expected here. It would be idle to expect any useful legislation during the coming session of Congress, as politics and electioneering will occupy the whole of it.

The news from Santiago del Estero yesterday seems to forebode a rumour in that estimable province at least as momentous as notice.

It is really hard to find a spot in the republic at the moment where volcanic elements do not exist.

There will be another Tiro Nacional concert to-night at the Florida Gardens, Jupiter Pluvius permitting. The programme is really very fine.

Omnipotent Beauty! At the San Cloud French fête at the Blackie Beer Garden last week one fair auctioneer obtained the most astounding prices that the hammer ever knocked down. How Bulrich would dance like a fairy at getting 250 mps. each for cigars that never saw Havana; how Ebbecke would smile on receiving a bid of 250 mps. for a single wax 'moth' from the lovely auctioneer's alabaster hand!

There is no doubt that the male auctioneers in Buenos Aires into fits of hysterical joy. Instead of aspiring to be doctors and lawyers, ladies might try the auctioneering business, but it would inevitably bring about a scarcity of money in the market.

The *Seotians* announce a grand discovery of gold coins at Portose, Black Island: over 1000 silver coins, all of the time of Robert the Third, and dated A D 1390 to 1406.

We are requested to state that, in consequence of the elections coming off on Sunday next, the Rev. Father Martin will not preach on that day at the San Roque Church, as previously announced.

Mr. Capdeboscq, the well-known veterinary surgeon writes a long letter to the *Heraldo*, advising that a Veterinary School should be established in this city. Few great capitals are without such a useful institution.

A morning colleague announced yesterday that the whole Presidential bodyguard will be settled 'en pacifique horas' as the public vulgarly expresses it, on one candidate, who is eminently a man of peace, Dr. Q. we suppose.

The Montevideo papers report that Dr. Granada is the man who will replace Dr. Artagaveytia as Commercial Judge there. There is nothing going on now in the Government House but naming new Judges, new Justices, new Gefes, new overbodies down to the hall porters: it is to be hoped that the new new brooms will sweep clean. There is no general news whatever. In the 'beau monde' they have not done talking yet of the Brazilian Minister's splendid banquet and ball last week.

The row about the 100,000 gold patacon Lottery Prize at Montevideo last Christmas Eve is not over yet. The latest complaint on the subject is that, although the amount in question is acknowledged to have been won by the Administration of

the Lottery, it has melted away (probably owing to the great heat of the summer) under the unfathomable heat of 'Liquidations.' The public confidence in the Ordinal Lottery has been terribly shaken by this affair.

The news from Rosario looks somewhat funny. The paper money of the Provincial Bank is going hard and fast to the bad, and they are on the edge of an immediate financial crisis up there. The trading community are casting about for some means to stave off the threatened smash, and the guild of grocers is very active in the matter; but, unless the Government of Santa Fe speedily mends its financial ways, all the grocers that ever sold tea and sugar in Rosario or anywhere else will be unable to stave off the threatened collapse.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Standard*, Dear Sir,

The horse-Latin quoted by 'Bubulons' and fathered by the *Standard* upon Aristophanes (!) recalls to my mind a piece of ingenious but correct Latin, the rendering of which is desired: its authorship would require a Bentley to discover. 'Homo sum in Hispaniam vitium vitium natum natura.'

I am Sir, your truly

Zeb.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Amount already advertised \$532,171
Sidney Fitzherbert, Esq., and Arthur Fitzherbert, Esq., Montevideo, £10, equal to 1,500
Collected by J. Peart, Esq., Gualeguayachay, as per list, 1588 Bol., equal to 3,470

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, April 7th.

Until the evening of 10th April the rate shall be:

80975 cents Prok m/c. 18 gold.

AVELLANEDA.

ON CHANGE.

April 8th, 1880.

Patacons..... 30.85 paper.

National Bank..... 79.

Cedulas A..... 85.

B..... 80.

C..... 80.

D..... 81.

Treasury Bonds..... 77.

National Bank Shares..... 57.

National Bank Notes..... 78.

Roads and Bridges..... 81.

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THE GOLD SALES.

The gold sales were—

For cash \$9,500 \$0.65-65.

For April 15th 20,000 \$0.70.

For April 10th 20,000 \$0.65-65.

For April 24th 5,000 \$0.60.

For April 30th 41,500 \$0.60-61-60.

For May 1st 15,000 \$0.65-65-70.

For May 21st 14,000 \$0.65-65-70-65-65-65.

For June 30th 40,000 \$0.65.

Sales 702,500.

Cedulas—

For cash 7,500 at \$4.85.

For April 9th 7,500 \$4.85.

For April 30th 17,000 \$4.85.

Treasury Bonds—

For cash 1,700 at 77 1/2-74 1/2.

For April 9th 15,500 77 1/2.

Roads and Bridges—

For cash 3,000 at 78 1/2.

National Bank Shares—

For cash 212 shares at 67 1/2.

For April 30th 430 shares at 68 1/2-74 1/2.

Mr. Mosley, who has arrived from the camp in splendid condition, has been the news of moment on 'Change.' Deceased was an officer much esteemed by all, and since the battle of Quince has served this country on almost every battle field and on the frontier; he was only 51 years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss; he died very poor, which proves his merit; he was by birth an Oriental and was wounded at Curupati.

The meeting of the formation of the new firm of 24 leagues, for 20,000 m/c. per annum for 10 years is an important camp business concluded to-day.

Mr. J. C. O'Leary leaves to-morrow for the North camp and will be away probably 30 days.

In exchange nothing very new; bills passed at 194 and bills looking finer, francs 5.25.

Respecting the auction and noting to-day morning the formation of the new firm of 24 leagues, for 20,000 m/c. per annum for 10 years is an important camp business concluded to-day.

The sale of 12,000 m/c. sold to-day from deposit at reserve price.

In tonight's meeting new; the weather to-day is a mistake about the day it seems. We do not know how the plan, and a large lot of 12,000 m/c. sold to-day from deposit at reserve price.

Circulars from Montevideo were received to-day announcing the formation of the new firm of 24 leagues, for 20,000 m/c. per annum for 10 years is an important camp business concluded to-day.

This sale is reported to 100 Miglones novillas for Entre Rios at 17 pta gold.

At 1 p.m. the market closed for cash and for month at 100.90 sales and at 100.90 buyers.

From the South Market we have the following—

Arrived by rail and carts 5,300 ar. of wool 240 lbs. in cob, and other produce.

About 7,200 ar. of wool.

The sales were—

Wool—1400 ar. Ballap 148

1200 ar. Chapet 101

1200 ar. 148, 100

1200 ar. Taladro 100

1200 ar. 100, 100

1200 ar. 100, 100

1200 ar. 100, 100

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THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOWING THE SHIPMENTS OF WOOL FROM RIO DE LA PLATA TO THE END OF MARCH FOR THE YEAR 1929.

The following tables showing the shipments of wool from Rio de la Plata to the end of March for the year 1929 are compiled by Mr. Durand, and will be read with much interest by all those engaged in the wool business, as it shows how much we are in advance this season over last in our wool exports; and how greatly increased is our wool trade with Germany and the U. States—

1878/79 1879/80

Bales. Bales.

Haar..... 60,204 58,880

Bordeaux..... 1,476 2,118

Marseilles..... 574 353

Dunkirk..... 4,654

France..... 62,284 61,488

Belgium..... 75,880 84,793

England..... 1,922 2,404

Italy..... 4,263 3,850

Germany..... 9,625 16,784

Spain..... 93 16

Order..... 378

Portugal..... 134 1910

163,877 175,583

The s.s. *Riva* cleared with the following cargo—

For Haar—

2,774 dry hides

2,665 bales wool

2 bales sheepskins

14 bales skins

2 bales feathers

550 bags negro animal

12 pieces wool

One quantity horse

24 boxes birds and animals

1 bale merchandise

The s.s. *Kilm* cleared with the following cargo for Haar—

For Haar—

12 bales hair

12 bales hair

12 bales hair

